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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. GJS:FT FILE NO. 74-130

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	6-14-39	5/15-6/8/39	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
FRITZ KUHN	PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] interviewed; speaks highly of REINHOLD SPITZ but has no knowledge of KUHN or any criminal record. [redacted] Attorney, speaks highly of SPITZ, whom he knew in Munich, but no knowledge of criminal record. [redacted] Attorney, speaks highly of SPITZ as a tenant of his in Munich, but no knowledge of any criminal record. [redacted] American Jewish Committee, unable to obtain promised information concerning KUHN'S personal history in United States. [redacted] expects to obtain additional information concerning auto theft by KUHN in United States in 1936. Translations from German language newspapers, submitted by [redacted] showing continued loyalty to Germany despite naturalization as United States citizen, submitted.

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DETAILS: [redacted] was interviewed on his arrival at New York City from [redacted] He states that he resided in a suburb of Munich known as [redacted] REINHOLD SPITZ was a resident of the same

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community. [redacted] has no definite knowledge as to when he actually became acquainted with SPITZ, but has known him since shortly after 1927. Their acquaintanceship was of a social nature, the two families also being friendly. [redacted] states that SPITZ at one time had a very substantial business with several stores, but gradually lost his business during the depression. SPITZ enjoyed a very good reputation, and he describes him as being a reputable man of very good probity, whom he never had any reason to distrust or doubt. At one time SPITZ had a very nice home, apparently losing it during the business difficulties he had. According to [redacted] SPITZ, while of the Jewish race, apparently was not of the Jewish faith, and did not attend the synagogue. He belonged to some Christian organization which had attracted to itself a large number of serious thinkers. This was definitely a religious movement, and had no political significance. [redacted] and his wife have been at services of this group as guests of SPITZ and his wife. It was [redacted] impression, although he stated he could point to nothing tangible to base this suspicion on, that SPITZ was very badly treated by the Nazis when they came into power, seemingly more so than were many of the Jewish merchants.

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[redacted] has no knowledge whatsoever of FRITZ KUHN, except what he has read in the papers in recent years regarding KUHN'S activities in the United States, and knows of no criminal record or any other activity in Munich. In discussing the question of the possibility of obtaining a criminal record of KUHN from the Munich Police, [redacted] stated that an inquiry of this sort should be handled by [redacted] the American Consulate General in Munich, [redacted] is a man of excellent reputation, not a Nazi, and has had very good contacts and connections with the local officials on behalf of the American Consulate General. Whether [redacted] could obtain the criminal record of KUHN is something which [redacted] could not venture an opinion on. [redacted] it might be noted, [redacted] Spanish Consul General when Spain took over the control of the affairs and records of the American Consulate General, upon the entry of the United States into the World War, and [redacted]

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Agent called on [redacted] German language newspaper "NEUE VOLKSZEITUNG", [redacted] and inquired of him regarding this matter. He stated that he had learned of no one or heard of no one who had any information concerning a criminal record for KUHN at Munich. He suggested that Agent talk with [redacted] a former Munich attorney, also [redacted] assumed name) [redacted] American Jewish Committee, [redacted]

[redacted] speaking for himself, and later for [redacted] an attorney, associated with [redacted] and stated that they had been in practise together in Munich for many years; that REINHOLD SPITZ was a client of the law firm with which these two attorneys were associated, and so far as they know, he is a man of good reputation, whose reputation for honesty and veracity they never had occasion to question. SPITZ was at one time a tenant in an apartment house [redacted] has a very good impression of him from that relationship. [redacted] mentioned that SPITZ had suffered more from persecution at the hands of the Nazis than the professional men had, inasmuch as SPITZ, like other business men, lost everything they owned and had already reached an age where it was difficult to start anew anywhere, whereas a professional man, of course, always had a professional knowledge to fall back on, no matter what country he might go to. [redacted] felt that this might, to some extent, prejudice SPITZ, however, [redacted] still believes that SPITZ is a man of good reputation, who can be believed in what he states.

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[redacted], a refugee, was interviewed at the office of the American Jewish Committee, and it was understood from him and also from [redacted] had accumulated a considerable amount of information concerning KUHN. However, on further discussion, it appeared that he claimed to be in a position to obtain such information, apparently from some woman at Detroit. He communicated with this woman, stating that he would ascertain whether she would approve of his furnishing her name to this office, and he subsequently informed Agent that the woman would not permit the use of her name.

[redacted] communicated with this office on May 29, 1939, and reported that FRITZ KUHN had allegedly violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in taking from Detroit an automobile belonging to the German-American Bund, and subsequently disposing of it, relating upon his return that the car had plunged 600 feet over a precipice.

Agent subsequently talked with [redacted] by telephone, and was informed that this had occurred sometime in 1932. Later, after some discussion of the Statute of Limitations, he stated he believed it occurred along somewhere in March to May 1936, and still later, in another conversation, [redacted] stated that this had occurred in September to October 1936, stating, "That would bring it within the statute, wouldn't it?" [redacted] apparently obtained his information. [redacted] in turn, obtained the information from a man who had some correspondence with a woman in Detroit. Arrangements are being made by [redacted] to have the man possessing the information her call at this office within the next few days.

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[redacted] a refugee, residing at [redacted] furnished a memorandum in the German language consisting of five pages of comparisons of statements of policy appearing in German publications or quoted locally from German publications, and in juxtaposition has set up quotations from the local German newspaper "DEUTSCHER WECKRUF und BEOBACHTER", the official communication of the German-American Bund, for the contents of which FRITZ KUHN assumes full responsibility, according to a statement printed on the masthead of the paper. The original papers and books from which these quotations were made by [redacted] were obtained and photostated, and translations were made from the original papers by [redacted] In some instances, on the basis of additional important matter in the text, [redacted] extended the translation upon the quotation which had been set out by [redacted] The English translations, set up in the same form [redacted] had set up his German quotations, is submitted below as a part of this report.

Translation by [redacted] of German text appearing in the publications shown, which were furnished by [redacted] b7C b7D

• The Slogan from Germany:

"We feel, and we know, too, that the connecting bonds of the racial group (Volkstum) are effective infinitely more deeply than the alienable possession of citizenship papers." (Dr. Hans Steinacher, Director of the National Organization for Germandom Abroad - Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Auslande - in the large collected work: "The Book of Germandom - "Das Buch vom deutschen Volkstum",page 416).

1. Its Application in the German American Bund:

Fritz Kuhn: "Consequently, the community of our German destiny, out, over and beyond all national borders, is expressed. We may have various citizenship papers lying in the closet and yet we are all German people and members of the one great German racial community (Volksgemeinschaft) of a hundred million which has branched out and extended itself from the German ancestral homeland out over the seas and continents." ("Weckruf", April 22, 1937, page 3, column 5, an article entitled, "Is There A Common Front of the Germandom of North, South, and Central America?", signed F.K.).

The Slogan from Germany:

With the blue Christmas candle as a token we, as Germans, over and beyond all separating national boundaries, profess the unity and totality of our German racial group. We are one, without regard to citizenship, and as bearers of German culture and German destiny, with equal rights and equal duties...We are all racial comrades (Volksgenossen), we who are of the German racial group, of like mind and of like blood - we who speak the same language and stand alike in duty bound to our Germandom; for the connecting bonds of the racial group are more than the variety of citizenship papers...With the greeting of Germandom, Heil Hitler! (From a Christmas message of Dr. Hans Steinacher, in the "Weckruf", December 24, 1936, page 6, columns 5, 6 and 7).

2. Its Application in the German American Bund:

Fritz Kuhn: "...At any cost, however, we want the preservation of our Germandom. For this reason, we must exert ourselves to an even greater extent and must gather together our youth, educate them, and place ourselves before them for their protection. Friends, the Germany of today considers everyone a German racial comrade who is of German descent and of German blood and who voluntarily acknowledges and accepts the German language and the German cause. The Germany of today demands of you not that you should neglect your duty as Americans, for only he can be a good American who is also a good German." ("Weckruf",December 31, 1936, page 1, columns 6 and 7: "The New Year's Message of the Bund Fuehrer").

" To be German does not mean to be a citiz of the old homeland but to belong as a German, bound by ties of blood to the co munity of all German people on the earth Thus, the German is, and remains ever so our racial comrade, regardless of the citizenship papers which he may somewher possess." (An editorial signed "S.W." a entitled, "The German American Bund in t Struggle for Unification of Germandom in America". ("Weckruf", November 11, 1937 page 2, column 4).

3. <u>The Slogan from Germany:</u>

"Blood is stronger than all papers and documents". (Adolf Hitler quoted in "Weckruf", September 23, 1937, page 2, column 5).

"Among the Germans abroad the conception that the decisive factor is racial kinship and not citizenship is only gradually making headway...The differentiation between the Germans of the Reich and Germans not of the Reich is thus, in foreign countries, only a matter of form and not an essential one." ("The Book of Germandom", page 340).

3. <u>Its Application in the German American Bun</u>

Fritz Kuhn: "In future it is also unnece sary in our Bund to differentiate betwee Germans and German-Americans. There is one kind of German in America. That is, the person of German blood." ("Weckruf", March 4, 1937, page 1, columns 3 and 4).

(2) "Respect for every German racial comrade and for every German cultural institutio is the self-evident duty of Bund members. For us, there exists only a single German of America. Differentiations between Ger mans, German-Americans, Russo-Germans, Transylvania-Germans, etc., we do not recognize...

"(5) We feel bound indisolubly to our German Motherland by mutual ties of blood. We stand united in one front with all groups Germans living outside the Reich, particu larly with all North and South American groups with whom, in common, we desire to fight for the fulfillment of the rights o our racial community before all the world ("Weckruf", March 4, 1937, page 2, column 1 and 2 - "A Declaration of the Bund Platform").

4. The Slogan from Germany:

" One cannot change, like an old shirt, the fact that one belongs to his own people. We were born Germans and will remain Germans forever." ("Political Primer", page 107 - "Politische Fibel, page 107).

" Herr Götz expressed that which has always been interpreted as heresy; namely, that the citizenship papers in our pockets have not made us other individuals, but that we have remained what we were, Germans in America, America-Germans. Thanks to the change of ideas with regard to racial problems that National Socialism has brought about, citizenship, for our German homeland in its relationships to Germans living abroad, is not decisive but rather blood and race; just as the greatness of the work of Adolf Hitler lies in the idea coined by him of the community of race and destiny of all Germans - a community to which we in America belong, too." (C. Götz, on a propaganda tour throughout America, reported by the "Weckruf" June 25, 1936, page 8, columns 3 and 4. In the article it is stated that Götz is a member of the Executive Committee of the German Foreign Institute in Stuttgart).

4. Its Application in the German American Bund:

Fritz Kuhn: "It is the task of the Bund consciously to take over the political leadership of Germandom in this country." (From a speech of Fritz Kuhn in San Francisco after a visit to the Reich Chancellory in Berlin)- ("Weckruf", December 10,1936, columns 1 and 2, page 7.

" Above all, however, let us acknowledge joyously that we are Germans - it is wholly immaterial whether we are Germans of the Reich or Americans of German blood - we are all one family, all one race (Rasse). In this acknowledgment let us recognize that, as members of this race, we must behave accordingly and that we must agree as brothers." ("Weckruf", October 15,1936, page 7, column 4).

" In our racial group (Volkstum) we are to look for this basis (of cooperation) and should, as Germans, take as our own the principles which obtain today in our Motherland." ("Weckruf", October 15, 1936, page 7, column 5).

The Slogan from Germany:

" The starting point of National Socialism doctrine lies not in the State but in the racial group (Volk)." (Adolf Hitler, quoted in "Weckruf", November 28, 1935, page 4, columns 3 and 4, in an article by P. Lehmann, entitled, "Words that Must Never Be Forgotten").

5. Its Application in the German American Bund:

" Thus we see that in Germany also such persons are characterized by the terms 'racial comrade' as are citizens of another country." (A. H. Wolter; "Weckruf", November 11, 1937, page 6, column 4).

Carl Götz, Propagandist from Stuttgart: "The great Fuehrer of all Germans, in illuminating fashion, has placed the concept of the racial comrade (Volksgenosse) above that of citizenship. Thus, the German people within the Reich have intimate interest in the fate of their racial comrades outside the Reich, without regard to citizenship papers." (From a speech of Herr Götz, "Weckruf", June 25, 1936, page 8, column 4).

" But as a holy oath to the Fatherland, resounding the words of a united German people: 'Our eternal belief is in Germany! Our eternal fidelity is to the Fuehrer!' " (From an address delivered in New York by the German Consul General, Friedhelm Dräger, in an article under the headline, "New York's Germandom acknowled and accepts Hitler"). ("Weckruf", Febru 4, 1937, page 12, column 5).

" But we were not allowed to be German, only German! For me, as a German, it is the highest thing on earth to be a German...All the vanished belief in the German essence and being is returning us. The German is becoming a people. The German is the brother of the German. (From an article entitled, "What We Want written under the signature of Emil Gopp and concluded with the words, "Sieg Heil ("Weckruf", December 5, 1935, page 12, columns 1 and 2, 5 and 6).

" This ardent desire of the poet KONRAD DR is today beginning to be realized; stron bonds are fastened between the homeland and those of her children who have emigr the homeland is struggling for each and every one of these today; every German i the homeland knows today that national boundaries cannot separate; that the Ger blood in the sons and daughters who have emigrated binds them to the people in th homeland. The idea for the realization which Ludwig Finckh has been struggling years - 'Germany ceases where the last German lives' - today is beginning to r maturity." (From an article entitled, "Ludwig Finckh - A Strong Life", by Eli Hauser. ("Weckruf", February 11, 1937, 14, column 1).

" In our answer we call attention to the that every German considered racially - is immaterial whether he was born in Germany or outside of Germany - is a German, and his cooperation is heartily welcome at any time he wishes to devote himself to the task of reconstruction o

"Motherland...It resembles an incurable disgrace (for the German American Cultural Society) when it gives such pitiable answers, saying that the leading men have come from foreign countries. The Society only proves thereby that it has understood but little - or does not want to understand - the doctrine of National Socialism which simply regards every individual of German descent as a German. Such a lack of understanding is quite comprehensible when one knows the 'red' attitude of the Society." ("Weckruf", December 16, 1937, page 7, column 1. An answer to a brochure published by the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Kulturbund-German American Cultural Society which was hostile to the German American Bund).

6. <u>The Slogan from Germany:</u>

" The Germans overseas must become just as much racial groups (Volksgruppen) in the several countries as they have become this in Europe." ("The Book of Germandom", page 347).

Reichminster Rudolf Hess declared the following: "Under the term 'Germans abroad' I include all those who are of German blood and who live beyond our borders - immaterial whether they possess German citizenship or are citizens of foreign countries." (From a leading article signed by Walter Kappe in "Deutsche Zeitung" January 20, 1934, page 1, Columns 3 and 4).

6. <u>Its Application in the German American Bund:</u>

" Hitler said, 'Bohle (district leader Bohle, Director of the Organization for Germandom Abroad) united the Germans abroad and showed them that they, too, belong to Germany and have duties with regard to Germany.' " (From an article under the headline "Fifth Convention of Germans Abroad in Stuttgart"). ("Weckruf", September 9, 1937, page 2, column 5).

"Every German-American has a holy obligation toward his racial group." ("Weckruf", August 20, 1936, page 1, columns 5 and 6).

"Wherever Germans are, in the homeland or without, they must become conscious of the fact that they are a part of <u>one</u> people and that they must serve this <u>one</u> people - unified, though manifold, with all their strength...In this respect, there is a tremendous additional work to be accomplished which by no means must be confined to Austria; the bitter word 'brotherfolk' in Austria and in the Reich - the worst because it excludes us unintentionally from a community - must give way before the certainty that we are <u>one</u> people, bound together in a thousand ways by

"blood and spirit, with equal rights and equal duties, in all its members, to the great and binding idea of the racial community." (From an article written in Vienna by Felix Kraus and published in the August, 1936 issue of "German Work"- "Deutsche Arbeit - Verlag Grenze und Ausland Berlin W.30"); quoted in an article bearing the title, "Austria's task for Germandom" - "Weckruf", September 3, 1936, page 2, columns 4 and 5.

7. The Slogan from Germany:

"Does the German element which possesses citizenship papers in non-German countries belong in the organizations of a national nature which exist in the ruling people, or is it to carry on its fight for the preservation of this essential nature in organizations of its own which are founded on the principle of race kinship? The answer cannot be difficult if considered in the light of the spirit of National Socialism. Our position in the world is decided by our blood, by our racial kinship, and not by citizenship papers! No one can change his skin! And the diabolical quality of the path of erroneous Americanism, which is put on like one's clothes, lies in the fact that one would like to take off one's Germanness and put on an Americanism - which does not exist without a hyphen to indicate racial affinity. Of what purpose is the phrase 'racially conscious Americanism'? If one makes 'American' equivalent to 'Anglo-American' then it is a matter which concerns the English element of America, and that need not be of concern to the German element there...in all the world there is only one flag which Germans must follow! The flag and the call of blood, the preservation of the purity of which is the supreme law! Fidelity to the State without reservation, certainly - the citizenship papers decide that, and German fidelity has always known how to fulfill

7. Its Application in the German American Bund:

"We people of German descent, who live here in America, have, from the first day of our presence here, the choice of either holding fast to our German folk group, to our Kultur and to our cultural ties with the Motherland, or, on the other hand, of disappearing without leaving a trace in the far-famed 'melting pot'... Shall we go to ruin along with it? Shall we prostitute our souls, forget and discard everything we have received from the homeland in spiritual values and real culture? Shall we, in addition, perish in this completely misleading so-called 'civilization' which, with comparative certainty, will lead us to Bolshevism as the end result?... We must learn at last to defend, with all means, with claws and teeth, all that is holy and dear to us." (From an editorial in the "Weckruf" entitled "Our Task in America", January 28, 1937, page 4, column 1).

"duties agreed upon. But fidelity to the race kinship is determined by blood, which alone must be the guiding principle for the organization of the racial group. The authority of the citizenship papers does not encroach upon the sphere of racial fidelity." (From an article originally published November 23, 1935, in the official organization of the Nazi Party district, by E. Hamburg, known as the "Niedersächischer Stürmer" and reprinted without comment in "Weckruf", December 12, 1935, page 6, column 5).

In spite of the continued propaganda of the German Government and of the Bund, to the effect that Germans here must not be absorbed by the "melting pot", the German Government, in the Spring of 1934, ordered that all Germans remaining in the U.S.A. must assume American citizenship because only in that way could they be politically active without hindrances and thus be of greatest service to Germany. Several samples are given hereafter, taken from the propaganda of the time, which clearly show the reasons why the members of the Bund, in spite of their "eternal fidelity" to Germany, had to take out American citizenship papers:

"He (Louis Zahme, still an active agitator for the Bund) summoned all those who are going to stay here in this country to become citizens. Only in that way can we constitute a power." (eine Macht bilden)("Deutsche Zeitung", July 21, 1934, page 14, column 3).

"Above all, it is of greatest importance that you become American citizens in order that you may express the will of Germandom at the ballot box." (From a speech held on July 12, 1934 in Astoria, Long Island, by the Bund member Haegele, reported in the "Deutsche Zeitung" for July 21, 1934, page 26, column 1).

"Become members, not only sympathizers, of the Friends of the New Germany, and let each one do his duty; let there be no hatred among your racial comrades and let each one become an American citizen in order that we may extend our influence in the life of America." (From a speech delivered on the evening of June 19, 1934 in New York by CARL H. MOELLER, a student in one of the universities in New York - reported in the "Deutsche Zeitung" for June 30, 1934, page 28, column 2).

"Very many Germans believe that they must renounce their Germandom as soon as they have acquired American citizenship rights. This is not so. In the very word 'acquire' lies the explanation...But we cannot acquire an American soul at the same time we acquire citizenship papers. Whether we wish it or not: our German soul remains faithful to us, to our own happiness and to the happiness of the new homeland." (Woman's Page of the "Deutsche Zeitung", April 21, 1934, page 18, column 1).

"...The German American Bund is completely conscious of the extent of its undertaking...It is in recognition of the great Weltanschauung which the Fuehrer of the Third Reich, in such exemplary manner, represents and which he proves in practice, in the shaping of the Third Reich, to be so strong and rich in blessings for the people, - in this exemplary fact, precisely, lies anchored also the fact that the idea for the unification of the German element in America is finally beginning to strike deeper roots...The fact that the German in a new home is no longer regarded by the old homeland as a 'prodigal son' - as was formerly the case in the era of the Kaiser - has cast bonds of the spirit about the entire Germandom of all the world, and this has found its most beautiful characterization and formulation in the words of Adolf Hitler when he said that 'blood is thicker than water'... In the struggle for existence and honor, for importance, esteem and freedom, for strength and good health, for unity, consciousness of self and peace, there can today, for the Germandom of America, be no longer any 'neutral'". (From an editorial under the title, "For or Against, but no Neutral; the German American Bund in the Struggle for the Unification of the Germandom of America". "Weckruf", page 1, columns 1 and 2; page 2, columns 1 and 2, November 11, 1937).

Translator's Note:

(1) The "blue candle", referred to above,(p.1) is the symbol of the struggle of Germandom abroad for its "rights". Such candles are regularly sold during the Christmas season by members of the Hitler Youth and by various student groups for the express purpose of raising funds for the Organization of Germandom Abroad. The article in its entirety is of bearing on the matter presented here.

(2) In present-day German, large numbers of words have been coined or have received new connotation as a result of the advent of National Socialism. For these words there are, in English, no exact equivalents inasmuch as the ideas involved are not known to the English language. Such words are:

"Volksgemeinschaft"	- which has been translated "racial community" or "racial group".
"Deutsches Volkstum"	- translated "Germandom" or "German racial group".
"Volksgenosse"	- "racial comrade".
"Völkisch"	- "racial".
"Volk"	- "race".

The present German philosphy on race distinguishes between "Rasse" and "Volk" in many instances, but to all practical purposes the two are synonymous.

There are being submitted with the Bureau copies of this report, for the information of the Bureau, photostatic copies of the books and papers from which the above translations were made, and the exact portion translated is in each instance underscored in red to distinguish the translated material from other material which had been underscored on the original copies by TETENS.

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Inquiry was made of [redacted] Jewish organizations, but he could furnish no information concerning KUHN'S criminal record, other than that which is attributed to SPITZ.

A letter is being forwarded to the Detroit and Chicago Field Offices, suggesting investigative activity by those offices in connection with this matter, with particular reference to the alleged theft of an automobile, and one copy of this report is being furnished to each of the two offices mentioned, for information.

Enclosures for the Bureau

56 sheets of photostatic copies from books and papers as listed below:

"Das Buch von deutschen Volkstum"
Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; V, VI, VII; 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 346, 347, 414, 415, 416, 417, on 24 sheets.

"Deutsche Zeitung"

January 20, 1934	Page 1	
January 21, 1934	" 18	
June 30, 1934	" 28	
July 21, 1934	" 26	
July 21, 1934	" 14	on 5 sheets

"Deutscher Weckruf and Beobachter"

November 28, 1934	Page 4	
December 5, 1935	" 12	
December 12, 1935	" 6	
June 25, 1936	" 8	
August 20, 1936	" 1	
September 3, 1936	" 1	

September 3, 1936	Page	2
October 15, 1936	"	7
December 10, 1936	"	7
December 24, 1936	"	6
December 31, 1936	"	1
January 28, 1937	"	4
February 4, 1937	"	12
February 11, 1937	"	14
March 4, 1937	"	1
March 4, 1937	"	2
April 22, 1937	"	3
September 9, 1937	"	2
September 23, 1937	"	2
November 11, 1937	"	1
November 11, 1937	"	2
November 11, 1937	"	6
December 16, 1937	"	7 on 23 sheets

It will be noted that contrary to what [redacted] says, FRITZ KUHN was not listed as being the responsible editor of the paper during the entire period covered. The November 26, 1935 issue shows WALTER KAPPE as the editor, and the publisher is The Friends of the New Germany.

The issue of January 28, 1937 shows the German-American Bund, formerly the Friends of the New Germany, as the publisher, and WALTER KAPPE is shown as being responsible for the contents.

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[redacted] has suggested that the article headed "Sinnbild..." on page 6 of the December 24, 1936 issue, and the article headed "Fur oder gegen - aber Kein "neutral" on pages 1 and 2 of the issue of November 11, 1937, be translated in their entirety as they show the attitude of the paper and its editor and publisher on the relationship between Germans in America and Germany.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION, AT NEW YORK CITY:- Will continue on this investigation, interviewing the individual to be introduced to this office by [redacted]

- PENDING -

Politische Fibel

Richtlinien

für die

politisch-weltanschauliche Schulung

von

Dr. Hansjörg Männel

81. bis 90. Tausend der Gesamtauflage

Verlag von Theodor Fritsch (jun.) Leipzig

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München, den 20. 8. 34

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Geleitwort

Seit der nationalsozialistischen Revolution ist der Büchermarkt mit einer Unzahl von Büchern und Zeitschriften überschwemmt worden, die den Anspruch erheben, Beiträge zur nationalsozialistischen Idee und ihrer Anwendung auf die einzelnen Lebensgebiete des deutschen Volkes zu sein. Sicherlich findet sich unter ihnen manches, was Bestand haben wird. Das meiste aber ist Spreu.

Im Grunde kommt es bei jeder verantwortungsbewußten Veröffentlichung heute nicht darauf an, daß irgend ein beliebiger Zeitgenosse seinen Nationalsozialismus der Öffentlichkeit übermittelt, sondern darauf, daß, wer eine Schrift herausgibt, sie ganz und gar im Geiste des ein für alle Mal vom Führer geprägten Nationalsozialismus erfaßt.

Das ist bei der vorliegenden Schrift meines Freundes Dr. Hansjörg Männel bis zum letzten Wort der Fall. Ein ganz alter, erprobter Nationalsozialist und Mitkämpfer seit 1924 hat sich hier die Aufgabe gestellt, eine „Politische Fibel" — man nehme die Bezeichnung „Fibel" so wörtlich wie möglich! — zu schreiben. Für die große Aufgabe der Schulung in den nationalsozialistischen Organisationen fehlt eine solche Fibel seit langem. Die Schrift Dr. Männels schließt damit eine schmerzlich empfundene Lücke. Ich empfehle sie

allen Untergliederungen der NSDAP. [redacted] den Gebrauch in der Schulungsarbeit auf das wärmste und glaube, daß sie sich auf Grund ihres Wertes durchsetzen und manches andere, überflüssige Buch verdrängen wird.

Dresden, den 25. Juli 1934.

Werner Studentkowski.

Gauschulungsleiter Sachsen der NSDAP.

Vorwort

zur 5. Auflage

Der reiche Absatz, den die „Politische Fibel" in dem ersten halben Jahr seit ihrem Erscheinen gefunden hat, beweist, daß eine solche **knappe Richtlinie, die ausschließlich auf den Zweck der politischen Schulung zugeschnitten ist,** eine längst fühlbare Lücke in der Literatur geschlossen hat. Diese Fibel beabsichtigt, das politische Handwerkszeug des Nationalsozialisten, das ABC des weltanschaulichen Ausbilders, in einfacher Form systematisch darzustellen. Die nationalsozialistische Idee wird **in kurzen Leitsätzen** entwickelt. Es wird versucht, die wichtigsten **politischen Begriffe eindeutig zu klären** und im nationalsozialistischen Sinne verständlich zu machen. Gerade die klare Formulierung der weltanschaulichen Begriffe bietet manchem Schulungsleiter große Schwierigkeiten. Diese Fibel will jedem Parteigenossen das wichtigste Rüstzeug für den politischen Unterricht in die Hand geben.

Die „Politische Fibel" beschäftigt sich mit den bedeutendsten **Grundsätzen des Nationalsozialismus.** Es ist versucht worden, jeden Gedanken knapp und leichtverständlich zu formulieren. Außerdem ist auf Geschlossenheit, Logik und Systematik der größte Wert gelegt worden. So kann die „Politische Fibel" zur Ausarbei-

Adolf Hitler: „Wenn Kopf und Faust miteinander streiten, dann gibt es nicht einen Sieger, sondern zwei Besiegte."

internationale Jude selbst. Adolf Hitler hat diesen jüdischen Betrug entlarvt. Der Klassenkampf war niemals ein Kampf der „Arbeiter" gegen die „Ausbeuter", sondern stets nur ein **Kampf von Arbeitern gegen Arbeiter.** Der Arbeiter der Faust kämpfte gegen den Arbeiter der Stirn und umgekehrt. Dieser sinnlose Kampf im Innern, der das deutsche Volk zerriß, nützte weder dem Proletarier noch dem Bürger, sondern er **vernichtete das gesamte deutsche Volk,** damit aber auch sowohl Bürger als auch Arbeiter.

Der Nationalsozialismus hat den Klassenkampf beseitigt und dafür die Volksgemeinschaft aufgerichtet.

Volksgemeinschaft ist die feste, unlösliche Verbundenheit des ganzen Volkes. (Der treffende Ausdruck „Volksgemeinschaft" sagt bereits das Wesentliche.) Das Volk ist ein natürlicher Organismus. Die Völker unterscheiden sich durch das Blut, nicht durch das Gold. **Blut ist aber immer mehr wert als Gold.** Die Klasse kann höchstens ein Instrument zur Durchsetzung materialistischer Ziele einer wirtschaftlichen Interessengruppe sein. Das Volk dagegen ist eine Gemeinschaft, für die jeder mit freudigem Herzen opfern kann und soll. Das Volk ist nicht wie die Klasse ein zufälliger Haufen, sondern ein fester Schicksalsverband. **Man kann die Zugehörigkeit zu seinem Volke nicht wechseln wie ein altes Hemd. Wir sind als Deutsche geboren und bleiben für immer Deutsche. Das Volk ist ein ewiger Wert; Deutschland soll für alle Zeiten bestehen. Dafür zu sorgen, ist unsere Aufgabe.**

Das Volk ist die sozialistische Gemeinschaft, niemals aber die Klasse!

Der Führer hat das in Klassen zerrissene deutsche Volk

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lard
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RD:cfc

September 17, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: FRITZ KUHN; Perjury;
Immigration; Naturalization
Bureau File # 61-7594-40

b7C

The attached material consists of copies from books and papers, some of which are in the German language and some in English. The Bureau has in its possession from two to four photostatic copies of this material.

The last report submitted on this case placed it in a closed status and thus it does not appear that the Bureau would have need for all copies of this material.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as this material is occupying valuable space in the Records Section, it is requested that the file be reviewed by the Security Division for an expression as to the disposition of this material.

It is recommended that all but one complete copy of this enclosure be destroyed here at the Seat of Government.

Respectfully,

all but 1 copy destroyed DJS. 11-18-45

61-7594-40

R337

~~THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES~~

KPM:CJ
61-7594

June 30, 1939

61-7594-40

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

b7C

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

With further reference to possible denaturalization proceedings against Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund, I am transmitting herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, June 14, 1939.

It will be noted the information contained in this report endeavors to show, through statements of responsible Nazi leaders in Germany, that former German nationals, who have become citizens of the United States, do not lose their German nationalism by virtue of the certificate of citizenship. There are also included in this report statements by responsible leaders of the German-American Bund, together with Fritz Kuhn, which would appear to support the thesis that American citizenship is accepted only with certain mental reservations.

Photostatic copies of the sources from which these statements have been taken are attached hereto.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Tolson
Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Leiter
Lawler
Nichols
Rosen
Sears
Quinn Tamm
Fenry
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 30 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5300

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

GLW:AR

June 28, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

With reference to New York City's investigation of Fritz Kuhn and his alleged irregularities in connection with the funds of the German-American Bund, the following statement is extracted from Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, June 15, 1939, organ of the German-American Bund:

"WHO IS COMPLAINING?"

"After the illegal raid and looting of the German American Bund office in New York, it was reported that the Bund had failed to pay certain taxes amounting to about $900.00; hence the raid. Now nothing more is heard of that.

"Now the charge is that Fritz Kuhn, head of the Bund, had tampered with the Bund's cash box. He was arrested. In a few hours the Bund collected $5,000 in $5 and $10 contributions to make up the amount of bail. Kuhn denounces the charge as silly.

"THAT IT IS SILLY IS OBVIOUS. The Bund is organized on the 'Fuehrer principle'. The Fuehrer can do with the Bund's funds what he likes. He is responsible to no one but the Bund. (Emphasis supplied)

"It is singular that not a word has been mentioned as to the identity of the complainant. As we understand the matter, not even The Bund can sue Kuhn. It could only choose a new leader at the next or a special convention if they are dissatisfied with Kuhn * *

RECORDED & INDEXED

"The object is plain: it is to destroy the Bund by means of burdening it with unbearable costs. It is, therefore, hoped that the greater the Bund's needs, the greater will be the RESPONSE FOR HELP, not only from Germans BUT FROM AMERICANS ENLISTED IN THE MOVEMENT FOR A REVIVAL OF NATIONALISM."

61-7594-42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 23 19..
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntyre

KHM:CJ
61-7591
61-7594

June 30, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KOGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND;
IMMIGRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

b7C

I am transmitting herewith for the attention of Judge George P. Jones one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, June 14, 1939, in the matter styled FRITZ KUHN - PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION.

One copy of this report has already been transmitted to the Attorney General by a memorandum of even date. In view of the research work conducted in the preparation of this report, however, it is thought that the translation of certain authorities contained therein would be of considerable interest to Judge Jones in the preparation of the case involving the German-American Bund as a possible violator of the Act of June 8, 1938, requiring the registration of Agents of Foreign Principals.

You are further advised that photostatic copies of the original sources from which the translations are taken and exact references thereto, which are incorporated in this report, were transmitted to the Attorney General by memorandum dated June 30, 1939, styled FRITZ KUHN - PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7594-41
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 7 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILED IN 61-7594

KRM:CJ

June 28, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

RE: FRITZ KUHN - PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

64-7594-46

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir:

The following information is set out for the benefit of the offices receiving copies of this letter which have not received advice in this matter. The New York City office is considered the office of origin.

On May 29, 1939, [redacted] advised the New York office he had received information to the effect that about two years ago Kuhn violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, in that he is alleged to have taken from Detroit, Michigan, an automobile owned by the German-American Bund. He is said to have taken this car from Detroit to the West Coast and at some point in California the car allegedly mysteriously disappeared from Kuhn's possession. It appears that Kuhn borrowed this car for the purpose of taking a trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle. Kuhn on this trip is supposed to have become acquainted with a woman by the name of Florence Camp, a blonde grass widow of a once rich California oil operator. Kuhn returned without the car. He is supposed to have made the statement that he had a very narrow escape some place in California with it; that when he was driving on a mountain road, the steering gear became out of order and the car plunged over a six hundred foot precipice. There were, however, no scars on Kuhn and there was no report or record made of such an accident in the State of California or the State of Washington.

[redacted] stated no charges were preferred in Michigan against Kuhn to his knowledge. [redacted] further related that [redacted] allegedly knows an individual in New York City who furnished the information concerning this violation on the part of Kuhn. When [redacted] was interviewed he declared that he obtained the above information from a man in New York who had received letters from a woman in Detroit. The woman is allegedly intimately acquainted with Kuhn. [redacted] would not disclose the name of the man in

JUN 30 1939

Tolson
Nichols
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
R95 MAY 18 1961

b7C

New York who received the letters, but advised that he would contact this man and endeavor to have him disclose this information to the Bureau.

Special Agent [redacted] of the New York office heard a rumor in about 1936 to the effect that Kuhn had received the gift of an automobile from the German-American Bund and had gone on a tour of the West in this car, returning without the car. It was alleged that he sold the car, thereby violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. According to [redacted] this incident is alleged to have occurred in September or November, 1936; that the trip started in Detroit and the car was supposed to have been wrecked in Nebraska, according to the story told by Kuhn. [redacted] informant, however, indicated the belief that the car was sold in Nebraska. b7C

An investigation conducted by the New York and Cleveland offices disclosed that telephone messages had been received at the headquarters of the German-American Bund from [redacted] Inquiries by the Cleveland office disclosed that the permanent address of [redacted]

There appears to be no investigation at this moment required of the Cleveland office, but copies of this letter are furnished for its information.

The Chicago office has already been requested by the New York office to interview [redacted] the German-American Bund, for any information in his possession on this subject. The Detroit and Chicago offices are hereby instructed to expedite the completion of inquiries previously requested by the New York office, which is the office of origin in this case.

The Omaha, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle

offices are requested to undertake appropriate investigation through State Motor Vehicle Bureaus to obtain any information in their possession with reference to a possible accident in 1936 by Fritz Kuhn. Efforts should likewise be made to ascertain whether any automobile was disposed of in the western part of the United States by Fritz Kuhn. The Los Angeles office at Long Beach, California, should obtain any information on this subject from [redacted] If she is not presently in [redacted] her location should be obtained and she should be promptly interviewed. b7C

It is pointed out that this investigation must receive the most expeditious attention on the part of the interested offices.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Seattle
Portland
Chicago
Cleveland
New York
Detroit
San Francisco
Omaha

KRM:AI

June 27, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR [redacted]
[redacted] TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

b7C

I am returning herewith two undated letters of [redacted] [redacted] one directed to you and one directed to the Attorney General. Both letters concern the possible de-naturalization proceedings against Fritz Kuhn. Copies of these letters have been made for the Bureau's files.

I am likewise returning a memorandum slip bearing the notation [redacted] called you today from the Westchester". This note is dated May 11.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-43

JUN 7 1939

Mr. Tamm

Should this letter be returned to A. G. and if so how? I don't know how it came in

b7C

Memo to [redacted]

[redacted]

OFFICE [redacted]
K. R. McIntire
Room 5244

_____ 1939

[redacted]

Files Section

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

___Call Me
___See Me
___Bring File (s)
___Make 5 x 8 Cards
___File Copies In R.M.
___Serialize and Return
___Check For Reference
____On Writer
____Letter, Report
___Ref. Is Attached
___Note Address (es)
___Note

___Add To Book Index
___Correct
___Redate
___File
___Clip and Mount
___Return To Me
___No Record
___Copy To [redacted]
___Copy To Div. of Records
___Note Publ. On Page___
___Note Subscription
___Note Article on Page___

This has now been copied. Is it ok to return to A. G's office by routing slip without any explanation?

BH

OFFICE [redacted]
K. R. McIntire
Room 5244

_____ 1939

[redacted]

[redacted]

Files Section
[redacted]

___Call Me
___See Me
___Bring File (s)
___Make 5 x 8 Cards
___File Copies In R.M.
___Serialize and Return
___Check For Reference
  ___On Writer
  ___Letter, Report
___Ref. Is Attached
___Note Address (es)
___Note

___Add To Book Index
___Correct
___Redate
___File b7C
___Clip and Mount
___Return To Me
___No Record
___Copy To [redacted]
___Copy To Div. of Records
___Note Publ. On Page___
___Note Subscription
___Note Article on Page___

Make copies & return to A.G. office

[signature]

OFFICE

K. R. McIntire

Room 5244

_____ 1939

✓ [redacted]

Files Section

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

___Call Me
___See Me
___Bring File (s)
___Make 5 x 8 Cards
___File Copies In R.M.
___Serialize and Return
___Check For Reference
___On Writer
___Letter, Report
___Ref. Is Attached
___Note Address (es)
___Note

___Add To Book Index
___Correct
___Redate
___File
___Clip and Mount
___Return To Me
___No Record
___Copy To [redacted]
___Copy To Div. of Records
___Note Publ. On Page___
___Note Subscription
___Note Article on Page___

This was among that material on Deportation of Fritz Kuhn which you sent out for indexing. Shouldn't this personal letter to the A. G. be returned to the Dep't?

EH

Pencilled note:
Discuss E J Hoover

C O P Y

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 11

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

[redacted] called you today from

the Westchester.

b7C

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R 95 MAY 18 1961

C
O
P
Y

THE WESTCHESTER

Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted] b7C

One of the editors of the New York Daily News, [redacted] informes me today that he had reason to believe that certain civic groups were planning to proceed under the Naturalization Statute for cancellation in the case of the Bund Leaders, in effect, to force prosecution on the basis of reservation of loyalty.

As this would be of tremendous national and international effect, I felt it my duty to tell you so that you could tell the General, My regards to you both

Sincerely

[redacted]

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R 95 MAY 18 1961

KRM

COPY

THE WESTCHESTER

Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

1. As indicated, enclosed is mere outline.

2. Obviously [redacted] decision is of no application. b7C

3. The section of law which interests Mr. Dewey is listed by Leonard Lyons in the New York Post of May 3rd.

4. N.Y. City and State have launched tax inquiries and the former has prohibited the uniform.

[redacted] is about to remind the coal industry that the motor industry settled its difficulties without shedding a drop of blood or suppressing a single liberty.

Very sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

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E 95 MAY 13 1961

KRM:CJ

June 30, 1939

61-7594

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

b7C

Dear Sir:

In keeping with the telephonic request of Special Agent [redacted] of your office on June 19, 1939, there is being returned to you, under separate cover, one copy each of the enclosures attached to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, June 14, 1939, in the above entitled matter.

With the return of these enclosures the Bureau suggests that Agent [redacted] arrange through [redacted] to have full translations made of the matters indicated by [redacted] in the last paragraph of the report on page 15, just preceding the undeveloped leads.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Lavier
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scott
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 30 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

61-7594-44
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION - FBI

July 3, 1939 1939.

✓ Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Files Section
Mechanical Division

Identification Div.
Technical Laboratory
Crime Records Section
Crime Statistics

SUPERVISORS

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

* * *

[redacted]

Stenographers 5730
Stenographers 5724
Stenographers 5706
Typists 5724

Stenographers 5236
Send File
Correct
Bring file up to date
Re-date
Record, search, serialize and route
Indicate index references

b7C

We are getting no information of value on contacting persons from Munich, Germany, rd the Crim. Rec of Fritz Kuhn. What about contacting [redacted] so that he can set in motion the Anti-Defamation League, to develop identity of persons from Munich who might know of Kuhn's record.?

[redacted]

7/5 1939

[redacted] is publicity bound

SUPERVISOR

~~E. A.~~ TAMM - 573~~4~~

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-45

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TAMM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scott
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

July 3, 1939.

Memo for Mr. E.A. Tamm.

Re; Fritz Kuhn, Naturalization.

The only information re a criminal record of Kuhn in Muhich, Germany, has come from Reinhold Spitz, and this is without further corroboration. Other persons inferviewed have no information of value.

We are now awaiting word from the State Department re their inquiries upon the German Government in Munich, for a criminal record of Kuhn there. It is not known that this will ever be received.

We are proceeding with an alleged N.M.V.T.A. violation on the part of Kuhn, and there are leads of little importance pending in N.Y., Los Angeles and Detroit. Portland and Seattle are also interested in making a small check with motor vehicle organizations, for a report of an accident on the part of Kuhn in 1936.

You will recall the letter of [redacted] who wrote to the Attorney Gen. stating that a collegue of his had info re the cr. rec. of Kuhn in Germany. Investigation showed this collegue to be [redacted] got all his information from a person whose identity he refused to disclose, but who formerly taught at the Univ. of Munich. This informant recalls the offense, but states that there were two Kuhns at the University of Munich at that time and he is not certain that it was the Kuhn in question who committed the offense. At any rate, the informatn refuses to disclose the information until he has had an opportunity to discuss it with persons in Germany, since they would be made to suffer if their relatives inthis country were to testify against Kuhn. The informant of [redacted] is going back to Europe, and will not return to theU.S. until sometime in September. At that time he will make it known whether the persons in Germany are willing for persons in the U.S. to testify.

b7C

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-46

[redacted] has sent a letter to the Detroit office, stating that there are persons in N.Y.C. who can testify in this matter, but they have relatives in Germany; that if the Attorney Gemeral is really in earnest in this matter he will arrange to have visas issued to

such persons so that they can come to America immediately, and then the testimony can be given. I have directed a letter to Detroit, instructing that Sacks be informed that the Bureau makes no such recom mendations to the Attorney Gen. but that if he is in earnest, he will furnish the names of the persons in N.Y.C. who can give this information - that they can then be confidentially interviewed, and if they have info of value, which is admissable, and upon which a conviction can be had, all this will be made known to the Attorney General, so that he and others can decide whether the issuance of visas is advisable.

Nothing grew out of this

Agent [redacted] is to recontact [redacted] for the name of the man who has been receiving letters from a woman in Detroit, concerning the alleged infraction of the N.M.V.T.A. by Kuhn. [redacted] has lately been unable to contact [redacted]

b7C

The above summarizes, briefly, the status of the Naturalization case concerning Fritz Kuhn.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7/6 1939

___The Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Clegg
___Mr. Glavin
___Mr. Nichols
___Mr. Crowl
___Mr. Tracy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. H
Mr. Le
Mr. La
Mr. N
Mr. Ro
Mr. Se
Mr. Qu
Mr. T
Miss G

___Files Section
___Personnel Files
___Identification Division
___Technical Laboratory
___Mechanical Section
___Chief Clerk's Office
___Crime Statistics

SUPERVISORS

b7C

___Miss Gandy
___Typists - 5724
___Stenographers - 5716
___See Me

___Bring file up to date
___Send File
___Correct
___Call me regarding this
___Note and Return
___Search, serialize and route
___Stenographers 5724
___Stenographers 5730
___Stenographers 5706
___Prepare tickler for_____

For your information

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

E. A. TAMM - 5734.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 74-60

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Chicago, Ill.	6/22/39	6/20/39	[redacted] WJD:LM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
FRITZ KUHN	PERJURY - IMMIGRATION - NATURALIZATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] Waukegan, Ill., informs knew FRITZ KUHN came to Chicago from Detroit, Mich., some time in 1936 in an automobile and went on western trip, returned to Chicago without car, same supposed to have been wrecked. Knows nothing of any illegal possession of car on part of KUHN.

b7C

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: New York Office letter dated 6/9/39.

DETAILS: AT WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS:

[redacted] was interviewed at his flat at [redacted] Waukegan, and questioned concerning the possibility that FRITZ KUHN may have been in possession of a stolen automobile and had transported the same in interstate commerce. [redacted] stated that he knew that FRITZ KUHN as head of the German-American Bund had come into Chicago some time in 1936 from Detroit, Michigan, and that he had an automobile with him, the make unknown to [redacted] although he stated it was not much of a car, and that KUHN departed on a trip to the western part of the United States, and returned to Chicago some time later without the automobile. [redacted] stated he understood the automobile had been wrecked. He informed Agent that he knew nothing concerning the circumstances of how KUHN got pos-

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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MAY 18 1961

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Bureau - 5
New York-2
Detroit -1 Inf.
Chicago -2

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61 7544 47

JUL 12 1939

session of the automobile, although he stated, if his memory served him correctly, the automobile was supposed to have been a gift from the Bund, and he discounted the possibility of the fact that KUHN had obtained illegal possession of the automobile. He stated there was nothing concerning the trip that KUHN made with the car that caused him to remember any of the circumstances other than the fact that KUHN did have an automobile.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

KRM:CJ
61-7594

61-7594-48

June 28, 1939

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

b7C

Reference is made to the letter of [redacted] dated June 1, 1939, directed to you, furnishing certain information with regard to a possible criminal record of Fritz Kuhn while he attended the University of Munich.

Please be advised that the Detroit, Michigan, office of this Bureau has now interviewed [redacted] and the results of this investigation are submitted in a letter from the Detroit office, dated June 13, 1939, a copy of which is attached hereto for your information.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JUN 29 1939

Eat

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
June 13, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 8, 1939, transmitting copies of a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of June 1, 1939, by [redacted]

On June 12, 1939, [redacted] was contacted by Special Agent [redacted] in connection with his communication to the Attorney General. [redacted] stated that he had no personal knowledge of the facts as set out in his letter of June 1, 1939; however, he introduced Agent [redacted] to [redacted] letter as the colleague from whom he had obtained his information.

b7C

[redacted] advised that he had become acquainted with an individual who for twenty-five years was [redacted] and all the information that he had in his possession had been given to him by [redacted] whose name he refused to furnish. [redacted] will be referred to hereinafter as the informant.

The informant has stated to [redacted] that there are presently certain persons now in this country who had personal knowledge of the fact that FRITZ KUHN was arrested by the City authorities of Munich, Germany, while making an effort to break into the chemistry laboratory of the University of Munich. A subsequent search of KUHN'S residence resulted in the recovery of several platinum crucibles and other articles of value. For

Fritz Kuhn

memo to Gen. atty. 6/28/39 [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 15 1939
U.S. TWO KAS

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R95 MAY 18 1961

this alleged offense KUHN is purported to have served a sentence of three months. The informant stated that this occurred in 1922 and at this time there were two individuals attending the University of Munich by the name of KUHN and he could not personally state whether the KUHN arrested for this offense is the FRITZ KUHN of American Bund notoriety. However there seems to be definite information that the FRITZ KUHN was at approximately that time a student at the University of Munich.

The informant, as stated before, has no personal knowledge as to the crime committed; however, he does remember that such a theft did occur at about that time and that some of the property recovered actually came from his laboratory.

Due to the fact that the informant spent his childhood and youth in Poland and only recently has come to this country from Germany, he is extremely apprehensive of making any contacts with law enforcement officials as his experience with law enforcement officers has resulted in persecution on previous occasions. Although the informant does not have any relatives remaining in Germany the individuals on whom it would be necessary to depend for direct evidence to establish this crime still have some relatives living in Germany, and, in view of this fact, the informant will not furnish their names until he has obtained their permission and has specifically requested [redacted] to refrain from giving his name to any law enforcement agency until he has obtained the permission of persons having actual knowledge of the facts as related. b7C

[redacted] stated that he could not express adequately the fear exhibited by his informant and he felt to enlist his cooperation it would take considerable effort on his part. [redacted] stated that, as a matter of honor, he would only furnish his informant's name as a last resort as he felt better results would be gotten if his informant successfully obtains the permission of the individuals having actual knowledge of the facts. These persons could then be interviewed and could be relied upon to be cooperative.

The informant [redacted] and will not return until September. [redacted] stated that he would not

furnish the name of his informant if he were unsuccessful in obtaining his cooperation before [redacted] but that upon his return in September, if after a reasonable effort to obtain his cooperation he did not do so, he then would furnish the informant's name to the Bureau.

b7C

[redacted] was specifically requested to re-contact his informant and explain to him that he would not be subjected to any inconvenience and would be protected in every manner possible in an effort to obtain his cooperation before [redacted] stated he would do this and notify the Detroit Office of the result within a week.

In addition to the above facts, [redacted] stated that he had been told that an article appeared in The Detroit Free Press between April 1, 1939, and May 14, 1939, in which it was stated that KUHN had been arrested in Germany for a theft of clothing. Although he does not remember specifically the facts he believes he served three months for this offense.

A search of the index of the library of The Detroit Free Press, 320 West Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan, under the name of FRITZ KUHN revealed an article which is quoted below:

> FRITZ KUHN ACCUSED OF WITHHOLDING DATA, NEW YORK, MAY 9. (INS)
>
> Fritz Kuhn, leader of the Pro-Nazi German-American Bund, has been charged with irregularities in his entry into the United States and subsequent naturalization in a sworn complaint filed with United States Attorney John T. Cahill by a German refugee, it was announced today by the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League. Reinhold Spitz, the complainant, charges that Kuhn served a prison term for theft in Germany in 1931 and neglected to inform the United States officials.

The above article appeared in the issue of May 9, 1939, of The Detroit Times rather than The Detroit Free Press. According to

information furnished by the librarian of The Detroit Free Press, an accurate clipping service regarding the articles appearing in their newspaper concerning FRITZ KUHN is maintained. Accordingly no detailed search of the daily issues of The Detroit Free Press was made in an effort to locate the article referred to by [redacted]

b7C

In the absence of further instructions from the Bureau, the matter regarding the establishment of the offense committed by FRITZ KUHN will be held in abeyance pending a communication from [redacted] It appears from the facts developed that better co-operation will result if the individuals having actual knowledge grant permission to be interviewed and furnish information voluntarily rather than to press [redacted] at this time for the informant's name, who upon interview, due to his fear of long standing, would not furnish information of value, thereby blocking further investigation.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

DAF:ERA
62-1034

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 20, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES
(FRITZ JULIUS KUHN)
ESPIONAGE

b7C

Dear Sir:

On May 13, 1939, Supervisor [redacted] telephoned to state that MR. TAMM had requested the Washington Field Office to obtain certified photostatic copies of the Naturalization and Denaturalization records of the above named FRITZ JULIUS KUHN. He further stated that Special Agent [redacted] of this office had obtained the file on the above named individual from [redacted] of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and suggested that [redacted] be contacted.

It was ascertained by Special Agent [redacted] of this office that [redacted] was out of the city, but contact was had with MR. JAMES L. HOUGHTELING, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service. MR. HOUGHTELING advised that his Bureau's copy of the Naturalization Certificate of FRITZ JULIUS KUHN was presently in the New York Office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, together with his application for same. MR. HOUGHTELING stated this certificate was issued by the United States District Court of Detroit, Michigan. It is numbered P-84516, and dated December 3, 1934. The age of the applicant at that time was 38 years and his address was 2950 Hogarth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. MR. HOUGHTELING suggested that a certified photostatic copy of this record be obtained from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization at New York City inasmuch as his office was performing investigative work at that place on the above named individual. Should it be found necessary to obtain a photostatic copy of the original of this certificate, it can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Detroit, Michigan.

This information was transmitted to [redacted] at 1:10 P.M.

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-41

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

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R95 MAY 18 1961

61-

DIRECTOR
NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES
June 20, 1939

on May 13, 1939, and is being transmitted at this time as a confirmation thereof.

This matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

ECS:IJ
65-113
cc New York City

June 27, 1939

JEH:CD
Time 4:16 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E.A. TAMM

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted] telephoned at this time and stated that Congressman Dickstein (D-New York) had inquired if it would be permissible for an accredited representative of the Commissioner of Accounts Office of New York to come to the Justice Department and check with the FBI files on the records of Fritz Kuhn, who is about to go on trial on a charge of stealing the Bund funds. [redacted] advises that the Congressman has informed him that he, Dickstein, turned over to the Commissioner of Accounts several files on this case and the Commissioner then suggested that the FBI files might give them still further information for the trial.

I suggested that [redacted] talk to the Attorney General as to whether an approval will be granted. I also suggested that due to the confidential nature of our files, the questions should be submitted by the Commissioner and then they could be answered by the Bureau, thereby eliminating any unnecessary rambling through the Bureau files.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-50

61-7594-50

JUN 26

OMAHA, NEBRASKA
July 1, 1939

Special Agent in Charge,
New York, N. Y.

Re: FRITZ KUHN - Perjury;
Immigration, Naturalization

b7C

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 28, 1939. There was no State Highway Patrol in Nebraska until about a year and a half ago. It was not preceded by any similar organization.

[redacted] stationed in Omaha, informed me on June 30, 1939, that in 1936 and 1937, there would have been no record or report made of an automobile accident unless it should have been observed by a highway maintenance man. If the maintenance man did observe an accident, he would report it to the State Department of Roads and Irrigation.

Accordingly, a letter has been directed to the Commission of Roads and Irrigation in Nebraska to determine if he has any record of such a report.

[redacted] also informed me that with merely the name of the owner of an automobile, it would be impossible to check the sale of an automobile by that individual in Nebraska.

Very truly yours,

C. W. STEIN,
Special Agent in Charge

CWS/TMH
cc Bureau
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Portland
Seattle
74-35

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-7594-51
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

KRM:CJ

61-7594

July 10, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION ACT;
NATURALIZATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter of the New York office to your office, dated June 9, 1939, requesting certain inquiries for information concerning the transportation by Fritz Kuhn of an automobile belonging to the German-American Bund from Detroit, Michigan, to the western part of the United States.

The Bureau's files disclose that substantially all of the information initially furnished to the Bureau concerning this alleged abuse on the part of Kuhn has appeared in the newspapers. For this reason the investigation itself could not be treated as confidential. It is believed, therefore, that your office should make appropriate inquiries of known members of the Bund in Detroit for any information bearing upon the transportation by Kuhn of a motor vehicle from Detroit, Michigan, to the western part of the United States.

Particular effort should be made to ascertain the unauthorized character and the possession of the automobile on the part of Kuhn.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 11 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-7594-52
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 12 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JUL 10
U.S. DEPT.

KRM:CJ

61-7594 - 53

July 8, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

b7C

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has received a copy of your letter to [redacted] dated June 27, 1939, together with a copy of the letter of [redacted] to Special Agent [redacted] of your office, dated June 15, 1939.

Particular attention is directed to the third paragraph of [redacted] letter, in which he points out that perhaps one or two persons living in New York have knowledge concerning the criminal record of Fritz Kuhn, which could be used as evidence in a court of law, but that these persons still have parents in Europe who may be subjected to reprisal and intimidation should they testify to such knowledge. It is noted also that [redacted] suggests arrangements might be perfected for the issuance of visas to these persons in Europe for the purpose of removing the barrier to such testimony in a court of law.

I wish you would arrange to have [redacted] interviewed immediately and explain to him that the Bureau is not in a position to make any recommendation at this or any other time to the Attorney General to the effect that visas should be issued to persons in foreign countries, thus making them the objects of preference. It is desired that you point out that the Bureau would like to obtain the names and addresses of such persons in New York, so that they may be fully and completely interviewed to ascertain whether they have information in their possession concerning the criminal record of Fritz Kuhn, which would be admissible in court and which would contribute to the establishment of a case proving that Fritz Kuhn had obtained his American citizenship under false oath.

You may assure [redacted] that if the identity of these persons is made known, they will be interviewed in a most prudent manner and their names and the information furnished by them will

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 8 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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be treated in the strictest of confidence. You should advise [redacted] that after such interviews have been conducted, the information furnished by such persons will be transmitted immediately to the Attorney General for his consideration as to whether the information so furnished would warrant a recommendation that visas be issued to persons in Germany, in order that testimony might be furnished by persons in the United States concerning the criminal record of Fritz Kuhn. It should be made clear to [redacted] that any information disclosed will be referred to the Attorney General, that no recommendation will be made by the Bureau, but that the reference to the Attorney General will be for his sole and exclusive consideration.

b7C

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

P. O. Box 2118
Detroit, Michigan
June 27, 1939

b7C

[redacted]

Re: FRITZ KUHN;
James K. Pollack, Informant.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledgement is hereby made of your letter of June 15, 1939, addressed to Special Agent [redacted] of this office regarding Fritz Kuhn.

I am indeed glad to hear that [redacted] and you have succeeded in enlisting the further cooperation of your informant. It appears from your letter that the success or failure of this inquiry will be based on whether your informant is able to obtain the permission of his friends to furnish their names to us or to influence them to contact us personally. In the even that he is not successful, some other line of procedure will of necessity have to be followed as this is a matter in which we are very much interested.

It is respectfully requested that you keep in close contact with any new developments and immediately notify this office of the premises. If nothing comes of this matter in the meantime, you will again be contacted in the fall following the return of your informant.

I wish to express my appreciating for your continued cooperation in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED.

John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

DAF:ced
62-1034
cc-Bureau, with copy of incoming letter.

I ENCL. FM

letter Detroit 7/8/39 Kuhn

61-7504-53

JUN 29 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO

C
O
P
Y

[redacted]

June 15, 1939

[redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Detroit, Michigan

Dear [redacted]

I am sorry to have to inform you that the indications are for very little progress in re Fritz Kuhn, for some time.

My informant was calmed down very considerably by a conversation with [redacted] who succeeded in convincing him that he stood no chance of being called on to testify or of being in any way publicly implicated. He has not heard from his New York sources yet, but expects to talk to them next week. Both [redacted] and I impressed him with the importance of the matter, and he is going to do his best.

b7C

Now, here is one thing that may turn out to be indicated: one, or possibly two of the persons in New York who has knowledge which could be used as evidence, still has parents in Europe. Under those conditions, it would not be safe for them to talk. However, it occurs to me that if the A.G. is sufficiently seriously interested, perhaps it might be arranged to give visas to these people promptly, so that the barrier to testifying might be removed. I realize that I have considerable nerve in suggesting this as a possibility, but maybe it is worth bearing in mind as last resort.

I gave my informant your address, so that if his New York sources are willing to talk, they will get in touch with you. From what my informant says, the story is common knowledge among a rather large group. So maybe someone will be found who is in a position to testify. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted]

KRM:CJ
61-7594 — 54

July 10, 1939

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY:
IMMIGRATION: NATURALIZATION

For your assistance in the above entitled matter, there is transmitted herewith one photostatic copy of the income tax return of Fritz J. Kuhn for the year 1937.

The Bureau has been advised by [redacted]

Very truly yours,

b3

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 11 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7C

[redacted]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:GVC

July 15, 1939

Time: 10:30 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: FRITZ KUHN
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

[redacted] of the Criminal Division called stating that he had several reports of investigations concerning Fritz Kuhn and matters which would reflect upon his right to obtain naturalization and to remain in the country. [redacted] asked whether copies of these reports should be sent to the Department of Labor and I told him that I did not think this was necessary at this particular time as the material that was turned over to us was also turned over to the Department of Labor. I explained to [redacted] that it was my understanding that the Department of Labor was making an independent investigation of this matter and until this investigation was completed the reports should be kept here in the Department.

[redacted] stated that he had a request in February from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization asking to be informed what information the Criminal Division had regarding Kuhn. I told [redacted] that the Commissioner was familiar with the information in these reports.

[redacted] also said that he was going to write a memorandum to me and suggest that [redacted] get what information he could for us and I told him that we had already asked [redacted] to do this.

RECORDED
INDEXED

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

61-7594-55

b7C

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R&6 MAY 18 1961

ENCLOSURE

6-4594-56

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-[illegible]-57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, N.Y.
July 13, 1939

GJR:LAN
74-130

Special Agent in Charge
Omaha, Nebraska

RE: FRITZ KUHN - Perjury;
Immigration, Naturalization

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 1, 1939 concerning information received from [redacted] in Omaha. b7C

FRITZ KUHN of the German-American Bund, when recently interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] stated that the details of the incident concerning which inquiry is being made are, that he was on a trip to various points in the United States, traveling in his personally-owned Ford automobile, and had left Wahoo, Nebraska, and was on his way to Lincoln, Nebraska. This was on November 4th or 5th, 1936. The car which he was driving was a blud Ford 1936 Sedan, which he had purchased from the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, Michigan, while still employed by that company as a chemist. On one of the days indicated, he was on the highway leading from Wahoo to Lincoln, and driving at a speed of about 70 m.p.h., and at a point approximately 15 miles west of Wahoo, he either came over the crest of a hill, or around a sharp turn, where laborers were working along the shoulders of the road--whether it was a hill or a curve, it limited the vision, and traveling at this high rate of speed he suddenly came on to a pile of dirt which the laborers had dumped on the highway proper. When he hit this obstruction he lost control of the car, which spun around several times and turned over, throwing him out on the pavement, where he was rendered unconscious. He was picked up by farmers in the vicinity, and carried to a house, and a doctor was called in, who apparently revived him. He had little or no conversation with any of these people, as all of them seemed to be Czechs and familiar only with their own language.

He telephoned to the Ford agent at Wahoo to come out with a wrecker, and upon its arrival it towed the damaged car back to Wahoo, KUHN riding on the wrecker back to Wahoo. There the Ford dealer sent a telegram to the insurance agent at Detroit, Michigan with whom the car had been insured. It is KUHN'S recollection that

this was on a Sunday, as he recalls the Ford agent told him he might have to stay over for a day or so, as it might not be possible to get an answer from the insurance company, as it might be closed Sunday. He sat around the Ford agency for a couple of hours, talking to the agent, and a reply was received by the agent from the insurance company at Detroit, advising that the insurance on the car was okay, as reported by KUHN.

KUHN had, in the meantime, tentatively arranged a deal with the Ford agent for a new car, to be covered by the trade-in value of the wrecked car, the insurance, and any necessary cash balance.

When the telegram was received from the insurance company, KUHN and the dealer went into the showroom, and KUHN selected a new car, this again being a 1936 Ford, that being the only type and year of car the dealer had on the floor. The cash difference KUHN had paid on the car at Wahoo he states was $75.00.

With this new car KUHN drove that same day to Lincoln, Neb., and from there went by train that night to St. Louis, where he spoke at a meeting, and returned the same night by train to Lincoln. He resumed his trip by automobile from Lincoln to New York City, which had evidently been his starting point.

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 28, 1939 to the Special Agent in Charge, Los Angeles, California, copies of which were furnished to your office, as well as the Detroit, and other interested offices. Particular attention is invited to the second paragraph on Page 2, from which it will be noted that the rumors which had been heard by Agent [redacted] some time ago, originated presumably with enemies of KUHN, had not, at any time alleged that there was any theft of an automobile, but that KUHN had allegedly disposed of a gift car. There would not appear to be any indication of a possible violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

b7C

The information furnished by [redacted] which information was, in turn communicated to this office, is to the effect that KUHN had disposed of an automobile owned by the German-American Bund. Information which has come to the attention of this office so far concerning the Bund, would seem to indicate that KUHN'S authority is very extensive, so far as the Bund is concerned, and if a car was owned by the Bund, he undoubtedly would have full authority to make use of it, so that whatever the eventual disposition of it, he would not have come into possession of it through larceny.

AC OMAHA July 1[illegible], 1939

Special Agent [redacted] has been in touch with [redacted] but so far the latter has failed to make arrangements to have his alleged informant appear at this office. [redacted] himself professes to have no first-hand knowledge, and states that his informant is very reluctant to appear. b7C

In the light of the information obtained, it is respectfully suggested that the Omaha Office make inquiry of the Ford agency at Wahoo, Nebraska, concerning the alleged incidents related by KUHN as occurring on or about November 4th or 5th, 1936, and obtain from the Ford agent full details in connection therewith.

The Detroit Office is requested to cause inquiry to be made at the Ford Motor Company to obtain information as to the sale of a Ford automobile, 1936 model, to FRITZ KUHN, then employed as a chemist by the Ford Motor Company, and to obtain full details concerning the car, so that it may be determined whether the car allegedly wrecked in the vicinity of Wahoo, Nebraska, was, in fact, the personal property of KUHN.

In this connection the Omaha Office should also obtain from the Ford dealer at Wahoo, any information which would identify the insurance company with which he communicated at the time of the accident, so that the Detroit Office in turn may check with this insurance company for further information.

Very truly yours,

R. J. FOXWORTH,
Special Agent in Charge.

Orig. via AIR MAIL--SPEC. DELIV'Y
cc Detroit " " "

c Bureau
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Portland
Seattle

KRR:CJ

61-7594 -57X1

July 25, 1939

RECORDED MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

b7C

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

As a matter of interest in the above entitled matter I am transmitting herewith one copy of a memorandum from the Department of State, dated July 14, 1939; one copy of a letter of [redacted], dated at [redacted] June 19, 1939, and one copy of the enclosure attached to the letter of [redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 24 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAY 18 1961

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JFS:COH

Time: 1:05 p.m.

July 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

b7C

RE: FRITZ KUHN
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

SAC Foxworth telephonically furnished the following information obtained pursuant to your request that he check an article that appeared in the July 14 Washington Times-Hearld to the effect that U. S. Attorney Smith of Brooklyn, New York, announced he was investigating a complaint that the citizenship papers of Fritz Kuhn be revoked:

U. S. Attorney Smith advises that an attorney who has been trying to force some action against Kuhn, came into his office without any witnesses but with a press representative accompanying him. informed Smith that Reinhold Spitz had information to the effect that Kuhn had been arrested in Munich on a charge of larceny and that when Kuhn filed application for entry into the United States, he indicated no criminal record, thereby committing perjury.

Since Kuhn did live in Jackson Heights, Long Island, the complaint was taken to Smith. Smith told them they would have to see the Immigration authorities and convince them of the case before any action would be taken.

Mr. Foxworth stated this is the same information that was given the U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York which is in the Bureau's possession. Smith is taking no action in this regard.

Respectfully,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7574-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 14 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NILSON
TAMM

KRM:CJ

61-7594

July 18, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRITZ KUHN - PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

Dear Sir:

All offices receiving copies of this letter, except the Detroit and Omaha offices, may hold leads in abeyance concerning a possible infraction of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act on the part of Fritz Kuhn until investigation has been completed in Detroit and Omaha.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Seattle
Portland
Chicago
Detroit
San Francisco
Omaha

RECORDED 61-7594-59

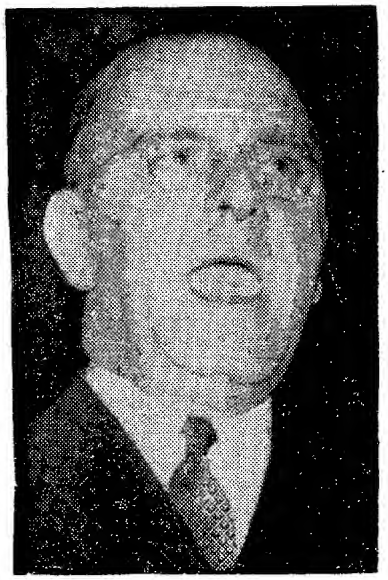
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Hathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 18 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Fritz Kuhn Cusses a Cop



FRITZ KUHN

BULLETIN

WEBSTER, Mass., July 17—Fritz Kuhn, German-American bund leader, failed to appear in court today to answer charges of drunkenness and of using profanity. Judge Louis Rieutord adjourned court without announcing how he would dispose of the case.

By United Press

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 17—Fritz Kuhn, "fuehrer" of the German-American Bund, was under a summons to appear in district court here today to answer charges of drunkenness and swearing at a policeman.

He was released in $50 bail following his arrest yesterday at Webster by Patrolman Henry Plasse.

Mr. Kuhn and a companion were stepping into an auto when Mr. Plasse stopped them and said he did not believe they were "in condition to drive." Mr. Kuhn and his friend went to the police station with Mr. Plasse. Police Chief John C. Templeman talked with them and it was decided that the bund leader should drive.

As Mr. Kuhn started to drive away, police charged, he let go with a volley of profanity. Mr. Plasse jumped on the running board and forced him to stop. Returned to the police station, Mr. Kuhn was placed in a small cell for 40 minutes until a court clerk arrived to fix the bail.

ANOTHER WISE GUY

Mr. Kuhn was accompanied by Count Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the White Russians in America, and two bodyguards.

"He was just another wise guy who thought this was a hick town and that he could stage one of them beer hall putsch things and be the dictator in it," Police Chief John C. Templeton said.

"They don't go swearing at police in this town—drunk or sober.

YOU CAN'T DO THIS TO ME

"Do you know what he said when we brought him in? Why, he drew himself up and said: 'You can't do this to me. Do you know who I am?'

"I said, 'Buddy, I don't care who you are, you're going to get a cell in the lockup and like it.'

"He shut right up after that and I stuck him in the cell where we had three local boys who thought they could swear and yell around the streets. That showed him I wasn't playing favorites.

"Then I kicked his two storm troopers or whatever they were out in the street and sent the Count along with them. 'Get out on the sidewalk,' was what I said, 'the air's better out there.'"

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-7594-59X

WASH. NEWS

JUL 17 1939

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

JUL 17 11 08 AM '39

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Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy
Mr. Carlin

WEBSTER, MASS.--FRITZ KUHN, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND LEADER, FAILED TO APPEAR IN COURT TODAY TO ANSWER CHARGES OF DRUNKENNESS AND OF USING PROFANITY.

SOUTHBRIDGE DISTRICT JUDGE LOUIS RIEUTORD ADJOURNED COURT WITHOUT ANNOUNCING HOW HE WOULD DISPOSE OF THE CASE.

JUDGE RIEUTORD DISPOSED OF SEVERAL ROUTINE CASES BEFORE CALLING THAT OF KUHN, THE 43-YEAR-OLD "LITTLE FUEHRER" WHOSE ARREST SUNDAY FOLLOWED WHAT POLICE DESCRIBED AS "ONE OF THEM BEER HALL PUTSCH THINGS."

AFTER COURT ADJOURNMENT THE JUDGE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE CASE WOULD BE CONTINUED ON KUHN'S $54 BAIL FORFEITED.

"I AM SORRY," THE JUDGE REPLIED, "BUT I AM UNABLE TO MAKE ANY COMMENT AT THIS TIME."

KUHN AND A COMPANION WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY AT WEBSTER BY PATROLMAN HENRY PLASSE.

7/17--GE1038A 4-E-J

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61-7594-59X1

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. R. A. Tamm
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b7C

COURT WAITS IN VAIN FOR U. S. FUEHRER

Massachusetts Case Left Up In Air; Bund Chief Is Facing Profanity, Drunken Charge

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 17 (I.N.S.).—Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American Bund and storm-center of Nazi activities in New York, failed to appear in District Court today to answer charges of profanity and intoxication resulting from a Sunday altercation with Webster police.

"Der Fuehrer of America," however, was not declared in default, but the clerk of court, after waiting half an hour, said he did not know why Kuhn failed to appear. Neither did he know whether there would be an arraignment later.

Accompanied by Count

At the time of his "run in" with the Webster officers, Kuhn was accompanied by Count Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the White Russians in the United States and husband of the former Mrs. Marion Ream Stephens, of Thompson, Conn., heiress to a $50,000,000 fortune.

Kuhn and the count, according to Webster police, had been dining with a group of friends in a Webster cafe. When the group broke up, the count, accompanied by Kuhn, entered their automobile. Police Officer Henry Plasse ordered the count not to drive. Words were exchanged and Kuhn and the count were escorted to Webster police station. It was decided that Kuhn, and not the count, should drive back to Thompson.

Curses Policeman

According to police, Kuhn japed to the wheel and while preparing to drive away shouted a volley of profane expletives—mainly directed at Plasse. The latter lost no time in booking Kuhn. The bund leader and the count put up the $54 bail for Kuhn. Then the pair, with Kuhn driving, left for Thompson.

Chief of Police John G. Templeman said Officer Plasse quoted Kuhn as saying:

"I guess you don't know whom you are arresting. If you knew who I was, you wouldn't try to get away with it."

The "American Fuehrer" is out on $5,000 bail in connection with charges of larceny and embezzlement of $14,548 of the bund's funds in New York.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

July 4, 1939

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Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Miss Gandy Tamm
Mr. Tracy

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Kuhn Re-Elected Leader of Bund

Secret Conclave of Order Absolves Chief Awaiting Trial for Theft

NEW YORK, July 3 (U.P.). Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American Bund, who recently was accused of stealing $14,548 in bund funds, was re-elected unanimously at a three-day secret convention of the organization, it was revealed tonight.

A resolution extending to him undiminished authority and "the discharge of any and all responsibility for his past acts, utterances, expenditures, etc.," was adopted at the convention, which ended today, according to Herman Schwinn, of Los Angeles, Western director of the bund.

Schwinn, one of the three speakers at the meeting, said that "for reasons best known to ourselves the meeting was held secretly and behind locked doors. Only duly accredited delegates, of which there were more than 500, were admitted."

The resolution absolving Kuhn also opposed the re-election of President Roosevelt, promised active support of "all opponents of war-mongering and similar New Deal phenomena" and proposed the "outlawing and uprooting of all international, atheistic, Jewish Marxism groups and the like."

Kuhn faces a maximum total of 50 years in prison if he is convicted of the charges of grand larceny and forgery on which he is awaiting trial.

This convention was held July 1, 2 and 3, 1939 KRM

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Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm

EOT

KUHN IS RE-ELECTED AS LEADER OF BUND

Convention Also Endorses Acts of Chief Under Indictment

b7C

Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American Bund, who is under indictment in New York County charged with the theft of $14,548, was re-elected national leader yesterday, it was announced last night at the close of a three-day secret annual convention in Turn Hall, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, Astoria, Queens.

Herman Schwinn of Los Angeles, Western director of the Bund, who made the announcement and described other actions taken at the sessions, said about 550 delegates had attended, representing all parts of the United States. Many of the delegates wore uniforms consisting of gray shirts and blue trousers, but without Sam Browne belts or sidearms. Certain of the delegates stood guard at the door, admitting only accredited persons to the sessions.

The re-election of Kuhn, the announcement said, was preceded by a speech in which the national leader, at a Saturday session, explained and discussed the charges against him. After his speech, the announcement said, he received a vote of confidence. His re-election was unanimous, it was said, and was accompanied by a vote giving him absolute power of attorney for the organization and a discharge of responsibility for "past acts, utterances, expenditures, etc."

Kuhn immediately reappointed all his present aides, the announcement continued. Resolutions adopted, it was said, included an indorsement of all past acts of Kuhn, an expression of opposition to re-election of President Roosevelt, another of opposition to "foreign political isms, fascism, nazism, communism and political Judaism," and a denunciation of the boycott in the United States of German-made goods.

Clipping from
NEW YORK TIMES,

DATE: 7/4/39

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION

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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YAPHANK, L. I., July 4.—The German-American Bund's Fourth of July celebration at Camp Siegfried here, was converted into a love-feast for Fritz Kuhn, national leader, who yesterday was re-elected to that office. The attendance of 2,000 was small compared with last year's event which drew nearly 10,000. Kuhn heard Herman Schwinn, West Coast leader, whose passport was recently revoked, exhort the members to contribute to the legal defense fund of the organization. As he spoke tin cans, decorated with swastikas, were passed through the crowd by storm troopers.

The ceremonies began with a parade of the storm troopers and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Only American and Bund flags were flown.

Clipping from
NEW YORK TIMES

DATE: 7/5/39

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION

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Bund Convenes Secretly 3 Days In Queens Hall

Police Unaware of Rally; Kuhn Re-elected Head, All His Acts Indorsed

The national convention of the German-American Bund, which had been going on for three days at Turn Hall, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, Astoria, Queens, without even the police of the precinct suspecting it, came to an end at 7 p. m. yesterday, with Fritz Kuhn unanimously re-elected national leader and all his acts, past and future, indorsed by the 550 delegates.

The last national convention of the organization, held the first week of September, 1938, in New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, was conducted so openly that its final session on Sept. 6 was interrupted by the vociferous protests of a Jewish woman who had found a seat and objected to the remarks of one of the speakers.

There was small chance of any outsiders gaining entrance to the seventh annual convention just finished. Guards clad uniformly in gray shirts and blue breeches were posted at the entrances and no one was admitted without displaying credentials and giving a password. When the proceedings were over, Herman Schwinn, Western director of the bund, called reporters and gave out a statement.

"For reasons best known to ourselves," said Mr. Schwinn, "the meeting was held secretly and behind locked doors. Only duly accredited delegates, of which there were more than 500, were admitted. Each of these was made to present special credentials at the door."

Resolution Condemns Fascism

Mr. Kuhn, who is under indictment, accused of misuse of funds, was accorded a vote of confidence by the convention which later, according to Mr. Schwinn, adopted a resolution indorsing everything the national leader has done and everything he intends to do.

Other resolutions which the convention adopted expressed disapproval of a third term for President Roosevelt, condemned all foreign "political isms," specifying Fascism, Nazism, Communism and "political Judaism"; denounced the boycott as un-American and harmful to American industry and the American farmer and pledged the allegiance of the bund to the United States and its Constitution.

Mr. Kuhn announced after his re-election that he would reappoint all the national officers of the bund.

Claims Member Gain

Mr. Schwinn, who comes from Los Angeles, said in making his report for the Western district that there had been a considerable increase in membership and that 75 per cent of the new members in that area were not of German extraction.

The resolution disapproving a third term for President Roosevelt was adopted unanimously, Mr. Schwinn said, and pledged the bund to "a most active part in the coming Presidential election, calling upon every member and sympathizer to support all gentile opponents of war-mongering and similar New Deal phenomena."

Delegates to the convention will separate today, one group takink part in the Independence Day celebration at Camp Siegfried, Yaphank, L. I., and the other in that at Camp Nordland, Andover, N. J. Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Schwinn expect to be at Camp Siegfried.

CLIPPING FROM
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.
DATE. SEP 7 1939 JUL 4 1939

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 74-169

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Portland, Oregon	7/14/39	7/14/39	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
FRITZ KUHN	PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRITZ KUHN, Detroit, Mich., issued an Oregon non-resident permit on 11/21/36 for 1936 Ford tudor sedan motor number 18-3,106,228; no record of accident or sale of this automobile in Oregon.

b7C

- RUC -

61-7594-42

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated June 28, 1939 addressed to the Los Angeles Field Office.

DETAILS: [redacted] Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Secretary of State's Office, Salem, Oregon, advised the writer that Oregon Non-resident Permit No. 136,778 was issued at Grants Pass, Oregon on November 21, 1936 to FRITZ KUHN, 3845 W. 4th St., Detroit, Michigan, who stated he was the owner of a 1936 Ford tudor sedan, motor No. 3,106,228, bearing 1936 Michigan license plates W 39,642. [redacted] advised this motor number should bear the prefix "18" inasmuch as V8 models were so designated.

Fritz Kuhn indicated his Oregon address as 200 Henry Building, Portland, Oregon, which the current Portland City Directory reveals is the address of Sudden and Christianson, Steamship Agents. He indicated he would remain in Oregon for one week.

PIES DESTROYED
95 MAY 18 196

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J P Swenson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61 | 7594 | 60 | JUL 21 1939

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3 Bureau	1 Seattle
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2 Detroit	1 Chicago
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JUL 17 AM

TWO KI ONE HARBO

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

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[redacted] advised there is no record of an accident having occurred in Oregon involving either KUHN or the above designated automobile; nor is there any record of the sale of this vehicle in the files of the Secretary of State's Office.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE DETROIT FIELD OFFICE:

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

will determine to whom 1936 Michigan license W 39,642 was issued and through that means obtain the name of the legal owner of this automobile.

THE OMAHA FIELD OFFICE:

AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA:

will determine if the above mentioned Ford automobile was disposed of in the State of Nebraska by KUHN as alleged by an informant of the New York City Field Office.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA:

will determine through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles if the above mentioned automobile was disposed of in the State of California by FRITZ KUHN.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

OJR:BWB:ilh

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
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July 15, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

[redacted]

b7C

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of July 10, 1939, transmitting copies of reports concerning Mr. Fritz Kuhn, as well as copy of letter from your Special Agent in Charge at Boston, Massachusetts, addressed to the Special Agent in Charge in New York City, dated June 5, 1939, in which it is stated that [redacted] has offered to obtain information from acquaintances in Munich, Germany, concerning Mr. Kuhn.

It is suggested that your Agents be instructed to inform [redacted] that the Department would appreciate any information which the Professor may be able to obtain from his friends in Germany regarding the arrest and conviction of Mr. Kuhn for crimes committed in that country.

O. John Rogge

O. JOHN ROGGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

letter Boston & New York city memo Rogge 7/25/39 K Kuhn

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-60X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

KRM:CJ
61-7594 — 6 C X

July 25, 1939

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

b7C

RE: FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY;
IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION

With reference to your memorandum of July 15, 1939, in which you requested that further data be obtained from [redacted] [redacted] through [redacted] please be advised that appropriate inquiries will be conducted

I am returning herewith the following enclosures which appeared to have been inadvertently attached to your memorandum of July 15, 1939:

My memorandum to you in the above entitled matter of July 10, 1939;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, May 8, 1939, in the matter styled FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY; IMMIGRATION ACT; NATURALIZATION ACT;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 9, 1939, in the above entitled matter;
Copy of letter of the Boston office to the New York office of this Bureau, dated June 5, 1939;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Newark, New Jersey, June 1, 1939, in the above entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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